

The Sun

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If you find this paper with a manuscript for publication, it is a sure sign that it is a valuable one, and that it is one of the best of its kind.

Thou Shalt Not Kill!

Suppose that officers and stockholders of the Erie and the Lehigh Valley Railroads should sell out and burn the houses in which the Buffalo members of the Switchmen's Union live, and should beat and kick every Switchman who would not accept the company's terms, and switch off the track every car or other conveyance that he or his family was riding on, and try to kill them in general and particular.

What horror would fill the souls of all men, including the members of the Switchmen's Union and every other association of workmen. Yet many of these workmen have got into their heads the notion that it is all right for a workman to burn and beat and maim and kill if he is not in good standing.

This is a doctrine which the notorious JOSEPH PUTZLER has taught, for some time in his journal, and many very ignorant persons and some cranks and sentimentalists agree with him. We can imagine how Mr. PUTZLER would greet a band of his own employees who should have a difference with him as to their wages or anything else, and who, as his New York organ says in apology for the Buffalo incendiaries, "maddened by their unsuccessful attempts to bring about a settlement of their difficulties" with their employer, should set fire to the PUTZLER building, burn it about his ears, and toss him into the flames.

No, no! For honest men and for his victims, there must be only one rule and one law as to murder: "Thou shalt not kill!" Mr. PUTZLER would like to have the Commandment amended so as to read, "Thou shalt not kill or incite to killing unless thou canst sell a morning World and an evening World thereby." Some of his victims in the labor unions would like to have it read: "Thou shalt not kill, unless thou art a labor union man, and the man whom thou wouldst kill is an employer or a scab."

But the old Commandment still exists.

Organized Labor and Anarchy.

FRANK SWENEY, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union, said on Monday, when speaking of the anarchical proceedings of the riotous strikers at Buffalo:

"I believe in fighting fair. I do not believe in injuring property, nor in assaulting men, nor in any lawless act. We can do the work of the strikers without the use of force. The striking of freight cars is a great deal more injury than the burning of a few cars. These lawless acts are not countenanced by me nor by the local leaders of the strikers."

Those are very good sentiments; but, so feeling, why do not the leaders of the Switchmen's Union set to work to discover the authors of the anarchical outrages, and then drive them from the union and turn them over to the law?

If the strikers had failed to obey the laws of the union, they would have been cast out of the organization in short order and treated as "scabs." When they violate the laws of the State and strike at the very foundations of civilized society, the union leaders have only mild words of reproval for them. They are not denounced as criminals. Their conduct is merely "not countenanced" by their leaders. After they have perpetrated their savage atrocities they are told that they have not done wisely. So far as the union is concerned, they go unpunished. The Grand Master SwENEY's righteous sentiments, for they know that his rebuke of them will end with mere talk.

During this summer the strikers at Homestead, at Cœur d'Alene, and now at Buffalo, have been accompanied by murder, murderous outrages, and the wanton destruction of property. Here in New York violent assaults have been made on non-union workmen, and scarcely a day has passed for a month past when such exhibitions of savagery have not been reported as occurring among strikers in some part of the Union. Yet no reports have come to us that organized labor has subjected any one of the perpetrators of these outrages to any sort of discipline, or to the punishment of the law.

The union leaders have shown the lawlessness, but they have done nothing to punish it. They hold their members in such complete submission to their will that they compel them to throw up work though they themselves may have no grievances to complain of; but when their strikers have assailed life and property as barbarous anarchists, they prefer to have had no power to check the mob. At great expense to the State the militia has been called out for the protection of society. If it had not been available, the rioters would have continued their depredations and extended and aggravated them. Order is preserved by military force. It is assailed by the union force. That force is not held in restraint by its own leaders. They boast of their discipline, but they process of discipline is to prevent the lawless acts of their followers. Only after the crimes have been committed and the militia are on the ground to preserve the peace is the anarchical business stopped.

The language of SWENEY, accordingly, is either hypocritical or it implies that the Switchmen's Union is a lawless body, uncontrollable by its leaders; a savage band which must be dispersed for the safety of society. If the authors of the crimes committed in its name are left unpunished by their leaders, as outlaws in the union camp, the union makes itself responsible for the crimes. It would be easy for it to discover the criminals. It would be easy for it to discover the criminals. It would be easy for it to discover the criminals.

SWENEY turns these outlaws over to the authorities for the punishment they deserve? Is he willing that the union should stand before the public as a shelter for atrocious criminals?

If organized labor expects to hold together, it must first of all disassociate itself from anarchy.

The Civil Power and the Militia.

Under the laws of this State the militia are much more readily available for police duty in time of need, than they seem to be in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A Sheriff whose county is in a state of disturbance, does not have to go through a long process of red tape before he can obtain the assistance of the National Guard, as is shown in Buffalo, where the Sheriff of

Erie county was able to call a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment to his aid as soon as the strike attained the character and dimensions of a riot.

The statutes of New York contemplate the militia as a force to be called out by the authorities in two contingencies: first, when a Sheriff has reason to apprehend that resistance is about to be made to the execution of process, that is to say, to the enforcement of the mandate or judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction; and secondly, when there is an unlawful or riotous assembly with intent on the part of the assembled persons to commit a felony, or to offer violence to person or property, or to resist by force the laws of the State.

In the first case, that of apprehended resistance to the execution of process, the Sheriff is authorized not only to call out the militia, but also to call out the county militia, or the posse comitatus, as it is called, to help him in the discharge of his duty, but he may also summon to his assistance any military company or companies in the county. No application on his part either to the Governor or any other civil officer is necessary. The military commander is bound to obey a summons from the Sheriff.

In the case of an unlawful or riotous assembly, with intent to commit felony, or to offer violence to persons or property, or to resist by force the laws, the National Guard may be called out by the Governor or a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a County Judge, or the Sheriff of a county, or the Mayor, Recorder, or City Judge of a city; and any one of these officers, when the occasion demands it, may order a company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or even a division to aid the civil authorities in suppressing the riot.

As to the action of the militia when called out the statute contains this provision:

"Every endeavor must be used, both by the militia and civil officers, and by the officers commanding the troops, which can be made consistently with the preservation of life, to induce or force the rioters to disperse before an attack is made upon them by which their lives may be endangered."

Finally, there is one case in which the Governor is empowered by the statutes of this State to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection. This is when the Governor is satisfied that the execution of civil or criminal process has been forcibly resisted in such a county by bodies of men, or that combinations forcibly to resist the execution of process exist there, and that the power of civil officers has been insufficient to overcome such resistance. Under these circumstances and upon the application of the Sheriff or the District Attorney or the County Judge, the Governor may issue a proclamation declaring the county to be in a state of insurrection, and may even take volunteer soldiers into the service of the State in such county in order to suppress the insurrection.

What Mr. Wiman Tells Englestein.

MR. ERNEST WIMAN was, if we mistake not, a delegate to the Trade Congress recently held in London, and in which representatives from almost all the British dependencies, as well as the United Kingdom, took part. At all events, if not a delegate, he was present and evinced a particularly lively interest in the proceedings. He viewed with satisfaction, we may be sure, the refusal of the Congress to recommend discriminative duties on American raw products in order to stimulate the importation of Canadian food staples. It cannot have pleased him, on the other hand, that the Congress should decline even to discuss his proposal that Canada should under a regime of unrestricted reciprocity admit American commodities duty free, while continuing to levy duties on imports from Great Britain. There was no muzzling him, however, for having been denied a hearing in the Trade Congress, he has proceeded to enlighten the people of Great Britain through the *Contemporary Review* as to the advantages of a commercial union between the Dominion and the United States. It is a highly interesting and cogent paper which Mr. WIMAN has prepared for British consumption, but readers on this side of the Atlantic will perhaps think that in the arduous of his advocacy he has proved too much. For he practically cautions those American citizens who desire the political incorporation of Canada, not to throw away the main inducement by granting commercial union in advance, and he also lets it be inferred that the step might accrue to British trade through a regime of unrestricted reciprocity on this side of the ocean, the same profit would be reaped even more promptly and inevitably through the entrance of the Canadian provinces into the Union.

That such are the obvious deductions from Mr. WIMAN's article will appear from two or three citations. "When," he says, "all the material advantages possible to political union are secured by the simpler and earlier commercial union, Canada will be secure for all time to Great Britain."

Let this statement be said to be a matter of opinion, Mr. WIMAN supports it by a reference to history. He recalls the state of things that prevailed in 1866, at the cessation of the ten-year treaty providing for a reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries; and he points out that Canada was far more loyal to Great Britain, under the high degree of prosperity which that treaty rendered possible, than she is now with the tariff barrier between her and the United States gradually getting so high as to threaten almost a total extinction of intercourse. But if this be true, history and common sense alike indicate that commercial union, far from being a bridge to political union, would, on the contrary, be an insurmountable bar to it, then Mr. WIMAN will probably find himself mistaken in his assumption that unrestricted reciprocity can easily be secured at Washington on the ground that it fulfills the new reciprocity policy of the Republic.

There is no better company just now for persons of sanguine disposition and optimistic views than the People's party; and they are getting drawn into the Weaver and FELD fold with a satisfactory measure of success. Dr. McCREN, one of the Farmers' Alliance managers of the campaign for the Omaha nominees, builds a superstructure of hope upon the quicksand of political uncertainty when he makes this declaration:

"FELD's election for Vice-President is practically assured. It is bound to be elected if the election is thrown into the House. The House would, of course, elect Mr. CLEVELAND to the Presidency. Then the Senate would have to select a Vice-President who would have to be elected by the highest number of votes at the polls. The Constitution prohibits the President and Vice-President from coming from the same State, and the House having elected Mr. CLEVELAND, the Senate would have to choose between Mr. BRANTON and Mr. FELD, and there is little room for doubt that they would select Mr. FELD."

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through the removal of commercial restrictions the Canadian could be converted into a pseudo-American, the imports of British goods into Canada would be immensely increased, notwithstanding that the duties levied on them in Canadian ports might be identical with those imposed by American Custom Houses. Another

fact is brought out clearly, namely, that while the profits of British investments in Canada now yield a net annual return of \$35,000,000, the profits of similar investments in the United States bring in \$200,000,000. Here, again, Mr. WIMAN's deduction is incontrovertible that Great Britain would have much to gain and nothing to lose from a pecuniary point of view by the transformation of the Canadian into a pseudo-American. But it is not the fact of the level of American prosperity, it is a *fortiori* true of the Canadian converted by political fusion into a complete and genuine American citizen. What ever stimulus to the development of population and wealth in the Dominion could be applied by commercial union, would manifestly be accelerated and tremendously augmented by political incorporation. If, therefore, the industrial and trade-seeking England, which Mr. GRANTON is called upon to administer, desires at bottom nothing but pecuniary profit from the Canadian dependencies, it can obtain such profit most quickly and in amplest measure by opening their entrance into the American Union.

About New York.

The venerable and distinguished Rabbi WISE of Cincinnati, who recently made a pilgrimage to this city, gives his views of New York in the *American Israelite*, of which he is the editor. His praise of New York, which he had not seen for many years, is enthusiastic. He is enraptured with the city, which, he says, "promises well to become the centre of the civilized world before our next century is far advanced."

"Its avenues and streets," he says, "are lined with palaces varying in beauty and grandeur with any part of Paris or Vienna. There are ten miles of compact city buildings interspersed with magnificent churches, club houses, public edifices, and mansions of all styles. The lower part of the city up to Thirty-fourth street from the Battery is one immense business portion, in which the commerce of the world has its centre. Whoever has not seen that city within ten years must be filled with astonishment at the huge improvements which have been going on in that time."

Thus the venerable Rabbi WISE proceeds with his chant of exaltation, glorifying New York even more than it is usually glorified by its own most appreciative citizens. He reaches the very climax of adulation when, passing from material to intellectual, he describes New York as "the centre of literature, of science, and of art." We agree with our distinguished and venerable Hebrew friend that it is in this fact that the supremest glory of New York is to be seen.

It is the metropolis of literature, that is to say, of intellectual genius, of thought and knowledge and philosophy and romance and moral beauty. We thank you, Rabbi, for that word. It is also, at the same time, the centre of science and art, says the Rabbi. Truly, so it is.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, who is a native of Massachusetts and a denizen of Connecticut, prints an essay in *Harper's Magazine* about the American literary centre. He thinks there is a chance for New York to become the literary centre, but indulges in doubts and questions that are unworthy of a well-informed observer. We would give more for Rabbi WISE's opinion on this subject than for Mr. WARNER'S. Mr. WARNER, too, prints his opinion in *Harper's Magazine*, without ever thinking of the hundreds of literary works that the HARPER'S turn out every year, or of the thousands of literary men who perpetually labor in the HARPER'S establishment, or of the fact that the HARPER'S publish his own literary productions, or of the scores of other New York publishers who yearly give us thousands of the best works in literature. Judge New York by its literary output, and there is an end of all argument about the literary center here. Here are the writers of books as well as their appreciative or critical readers. Compare Boston's literary output with New York's! Where is Philadelphia or any other city as compared with New York in the literary line? As to Chicago and such places, let there be silence.

It is a learned Cincinnati who sees New York as the intellectual metropolis, the literary centre. Let the scholarly recluse Mr. WARNER of Hartford ponder the noble words of Rabbi WISE.

How the President and Vice-President May Both Be Elected from the Same State.

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and conclusively bars FELD from any possible consideration.

Stand still, says the tide, and the tide will be washed away.

Mistakes in Murder Cases.

On the night of June 11, 1879, Mrs. JANE DE FORREST HULL was smothered to death at her residence in this city. She was found in the morning with her limbs and arms tied and with bandages on her eyes and over her mouth, and with a dress twisted around her neck. In the room there were some evidences that plunder had been the purpose of the murderer; and her watch and chain and a number of articles of jewelry were missing.

At first the police failed to discover any thing pointing toward the guilt of the person who turned out to be the culprit. This person was a negro named CHARLES COX, who went to Boston after the homicide and who was found with the watch and most of the jewelry in his possession at the time of his arrest in that city. For a considerable period, however, before the arrest of COX, suspicion rested upon the husband of the murdered woman, who as the event proved was wholly innocent. COX was brought back to this State, tried, convicted, and deservedly hanged.

On Nov. 17, 1883, in the town of Oyster Bay in Queens county, two elderly women, ANN and LYDIA MAYHEW, were strangled to death in or near the barn on the farm where they lived. The murderer was a negro named CHARLES H. RING, who, however, was not suspected at all at first. Suspicion pointed in other directions, and a man who lived in the neighborhood, and who had nothing to do with the crime, actually confessed to it, and committed it, and gave up the body of the murdered woman, which ended the killing was done. Further investigation indicated that he could not be the guilty party, and the crime was eventually fastened upon RING by convincing testimony which left no reasonable doubt that he was the perpetrator. RING was duly convicted and hanged.

It may well be that the prosecuting officers who have been engaged in investigating the BORDEN homicides in Fall River, are in possession of evidence more convincing than any which they have chosen to make public; but the two New York cases to which we have referred show how possible it is at the outset to suspect, and suspect on very good grounds, the wrong party in mysterious cases of homicide.

THE SUN'S LOST CIRCULATION.

That is a lie. But even if it were true, it would make no difference. The Sun does not care for the circulation of its paper, but for the expression of truth by the hope of selling more copies, or the fear of selling fewer.

We present our compliments to ALBION C. PETTIBONE, whatever his name may be. He wrote to THE SUN last Saturday as a life-long Republican, driven out of that party by disgust at the infamous Force bill. On the same day he wrote to the *Free Press* as a Democrat, driven out of that party by dissatisfaction with the tariff plank adopted at Chicago. The truth about ALBION C. PETTIBONE, whatever his name may be, is that he is a humorist and a Mugwump and a life-long liar; and we hereby nominate him for editor-in-chief of the *Free Press*, where he shall, through tragic or comical causes, there shall occur a vacancy in Brother GORDON'S chair.

And what is the matter with Alabama just now? Is it negro rule? What are the negroes doing there? They are doing nothing. They are waiting for the white people to do something. They are waiting for the white people to do something. They are waiting for the white people to do something.

Nothing seems to be the matter with Alabama. The negroes there vote the straight Democratic ticket. Do you want anything more than that?

The joint debates between the two rival candidates for the Governorship of South Carolina, which have been going on for some time, have been very interesting. They have been very interesting. They have been very interesting. They have been very interesting.

Very different have been the joint debates between the rival candidates for the Governorship of Arkansas. They have been conducted in an amiable though earnest manner, and with all the courtesy and respect which the report of the debate recently held in Searcy saw the brave Arkansians going there from all the country around on horseback, in wagons, and afoot; we saw them listening respectfully to the arguments of both sides; we heard them cheer the victor and boo the vanquished; we saw them, when the speeches were ended, sitting around enjoying their corn dozers and bacon while arguing with each other till dark, and then starting out through the woods for their homes. A joint debate like that was worth holding. It must have been a most refreshing and enlightening experience to have been in the crowd when the two candidates of the neighbors singing the Democratic songs of old Arkansas.

But, as for the TILMAN-SHEPHERD joint debates in South Carolina, how can a man hold his reason together at them? There should be no more of that sort.

The youngest member of the House of Representatives in the 52nd Congress is a young man named W. B. BAILEY of Texas. The new Congressman is a young man named W. B. BAILEY of Texas. The new Congressman is a young man named W. B. BAILEY of Texas.

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back. The city looks fine; their friends are pleased to see them; their homes and business places are all to be more attractive than ever. They think with satisfaction of the social enjoyment of the city, its vitality, its busy buzz, its popular festivities, its work-a-day racket, its amusements, its rivalries, its clubs, its organizations, and all the varied attractions that belong to the make-up of its daily life. They realize that the time they have spent out of it has been a time of self-denial, if not of discomfort, and that, after all, there is no place like New York.

A novel writer who, after living nearly all his life in Boston, snatched on the outskirts of this city a few weeks ago, dumfounded every body here by introducing himself with the remark, "New Yorkers do not love New York!" It was a queer thing for a stranger to say, but he knew nothing about New York or New Yorkers. He was a Bostonian, and he had been in New York for a few weeks, and he had not yet learned to love New York.

And we welcome back to our well-loved New York the hundred thousand New Yorkers who have been away from it for a time, and who, ever since they left it, have longed for the coming of the happy day when they would again behold it.

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Addressed to Various Correspondents, ON HANDPRINTS IN THE MINING REGION.

GRAY GARDEN, BUREAU OF THE SUN, JULY 25, 1892. My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 25th of July, and I am very sorry to hear that you were so badly hurt. I am very sorry to hear that you were so badly hurt. I am very sorry to hear that you were so badly hurt.

ON BRINGING INVITED TO A PRESIDENTIAL BANQUET. GRAY GARDEN, BUREAU OF THE SUN, JULY 25, 1892.

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ON RECEIVING A YOUR-LEAF CLOVER BADGE FROM CHICAGO. GRAY GARDEN, BUREAU OF THE SUN, JULY 25, 1892.

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Credit to Col. Dan Lamont. From the *Free Press*.

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HAIRIER INTERESTING VANDALISM.

Felling One of the Few Giant Trees to Exhibit Sections at Chicago.

California is to be honored by having a section of the famous giant trees made a prominent feature in the government building at the World's Fair in Chicago. The project, the accomplishment of which is fully assured, is a unique one. The section of the tree, which is 25 feet in diameter, will be cut into three parts, and these will be placed in their natural position in the government building at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The contract called for a tree 20 feet in diameter, but the tree actually found, which was 25 feet in diameter, was so large that it was necessary to cut it into three parts. The tree was cut into three parts, and these will be placed in their natural position in the government building at the World's Fair in Chicago.

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